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BRINKS HOFER GILSON & LIONE P.O. BOX 10395 CHICAGO, IL 60610			WENDELL, ANDREW	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			2643	

DATE MAILED: 02/08/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/814,737	HALL, THOMAS M.
	Examiner Andrew Wendell	Art Unit 2643

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 March 2004.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-44 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-44 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: section 0018 line 5 "satellites 206 is not shown in drawing. It is shown as 204 in drawing.

Section 0029 line 5 "HAR" is not spelled out which makes the meaning of the term unclear.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

4. Claim 7 recites the limitation "HAR" in line 6. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. The term HAR is unclear. Please spell out the abbreviated term.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States

only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

6. Claims 11-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Hunter et al. (US Pat Appl# 2003/0069002).

Regarding claim 11, Hunter et al. method for emergency notification content delivery teaches coupling a plurality of radio stations 15, 17, and 18 (Fig. 1) in the broadcast network; receiving a command 11a and 11b (Fig.1) at a radio station of the plurality of radio stations (Sections 0050-0051); and detecting a transmission method (Sections 0049, 0050-0053) for a command 11a and 11b (Fig.1) received by the radio station (Sections 0050-0051).

Regarding claim 12, Hunter et al. teaches wherein the step of detecting a transmission method comprises a step of determining whether DTMF tones or digital serial commands are transmitted (Section 0049).

Regarding claim 13, Hunter et al. teaches of automatically adapting to the determined transmission method (Section 0049 and 0135).

Regarding claim 14, Hunter et al. teaches a step of executing the command (sections 0050-0053 and 0060).

Regarding claim 15, Hunter et al. teaches a step of providing a feedback command that the command was successfully executed (Section 0066).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and

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the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims 1-3, 6, 8-9, and 16-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hunter et al. (US Pat Appl# 2003/0069002) in view of Han (US Pat# 6,215,997).

Regarding claim 1, Hunter et al. method for emergency notification content delivery teaches coupling a plurality of radio stations 15, 17, and 18 (Fig. 1) in the broadcast network (Fig. 1). Hunter et al. teaches feedback 11a and 11b (Fig. 1) from the radio station to the control unit 12 (Fig. 1). Hunter et al. does not teach reporting a fault condition to the control unit.

Han's technique for reporting faults of base station of digital cellular system teaches detecting a fault condition in the radio station (base station) of the plurality of radio stations (Col. 2 lines 39-45 and Col. 4 lines 9-15); and communicating the fault condition to a control unit (base station management unit) of the broadcast network (Col. 2 lines 39-45 and Col. 4 lines 9-15).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate reporting a fault condition to the control unit as taught by Han into Hunter et al. network system in order to report faults more quickly (Col. 2 lines 29-31).

Regarding claim 2, the combination including Hunter et al. teaches wherein the step of communicating comprises a step of enabling the radio station 15, 17, and 18 (Fig. 1) to transmit 11a and 11b (Fig. 1) information to the control unit by a plurality of methods (i.e. TV, ISP, phone, etc..) (Sections 0050-0051).

Regarding claim 3, the combination including Hunter et al. teaches transmitting messages by a plurality of methods from a group consisting of: sending an email (internet, Sections 0050-0051); sending a page (phone, Sections 0050-0051); calling a telephone number (phone, Sections 0050-0051); updating a web site (internet, Sections 0050-0051); and updating a database in the control unit 12 (Fig. 1).

Regarding claim 6, Hunter et al. teaches coupling a plurality of radio stations 15, 17, and 18 (Fig. 1) in the broadcast network (Fig. 1). Hunter et al. teaches feedback 11a and 11b (Fig. 1) from the radio station to the control unit 12 (Fig. 1). Hunter et al. does not teach reporting a fault condition to the control unit.

Han's teaches enabling each the radio station (base station) of the plurality of radio stations to monitor its operating conditions (Col. 2 lines 39-45 and Col.4 lines 9-15); detecting a fault condition based upon the operating conditions (Col. 2 lines 39-45 and Col.4 lines 9-15); and communicating the fault condition to a control unit (base station management unit) (Col. 2 lines 39-45 and Col.4 lines 9-15).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate reporting a fault condition to the control unit as taught by Han into Hunter et al. network system in order to report faults more quickly (Col. 2 lines 29-31).

Regarding claim 8, the combination including Han teaches a step of tracking the configuration of the radio station by a time-based stamp (Fig. 2 and 4). It is known a time stamp can be included in the message.

Regarding claim 9, the combination including Hunter et al. teaches a step of receiving a command from the control unit 12 (Fig. 1, Section 0050).

Regarding claim 16, Hunter et al. teaches a central control computer 12 (Fig. 1); a plurality of radio stations 15, 17, and 18 (Fig. 1) coupled to the central control computer 12 (Fig. 1). Hunter et al. teaches feedback 11a and 11b (Fig.1) from the radio station to the control unit 12 (Fig. 1). Hunter et al. does not teach reporting a fault condition to the control unit.

Han teaches a user notification message transmitted by a radio station 12 (Fig. 1) to the central control computer 10 (Fig. 1), the user notification message indicating a fault condition (Col. 2 lines 39-45 and Col.4 lines 9-15).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate reporting a fault condition to the control unit as taught by Han into Hunter et al. network system in order to report faults more quickly (Col. 2 lines 29-31).

Regarding claim 17, the combination including Han teaches wherein each radio station of the plurality of radio stations comprises a fault detection circuit (Col. 2 lines 39-45 and Col.4 lines 9-15).

Regarding claim 18, the combination including Hunter et al. teaches wherein each radio station of the plurality of radio stations comprises a receiver for receiving control signals from the central control computer (Sections 0049-0053).

Regarding claim 19, the combination including Hunter et al. teaches a feedback loop 11a and 11b (Fig. 1) between each the radio station 15, 17, and 18 (Fig. 1) and the central control computer 12 (Fig. 1).

9. Claims 4-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hunter et al. (US Pat Appl# 2003/0069002) in view of Han (US Pat# 6,215,997) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Dowling (US Pat Appl# 20050143062).

Regarding claim 4, Hunter et al. method for emergency notification content delivery in view of Han's technique for reporting faults of base station of digital cellular system teaches the limitations in claim 1. Hunter et al. and Han both fail to teach about periodically checking operating conditions.

Dowling's fixed and roving wireless system monitor teaches a step of enabling the radio station to periodically check its operating conditions (Section 0029).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate periodically checking operating conditions as taught by Dowling into reporting a fault condition to the control unit as taught by Hunter et al. in view of Han network system in order to be aware of channel conditions (Section 0005).

Regarding claim 5, Han further teaches transmitting the status of the operating conditions to the control unit 10 (Fig. 1, Col. 2 lines 39-45 and Col.4 lines 9-15).

10. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hunter et al. (US Pat Appl# 2003/0069002) in view of Han (US Pat# 6,215,997) in view of

Anderson et al. (US Pat# 6,058,161) and further in view of Sato et al. (US Pat# 6,665,268).

Regarding claim 7, Hunter et al. method for emergency notification content delivery in view of Han's technique for reporting faults of base station of digital cellular system teaches the limitations in claim 6. Hunter et al. teaches a broadcast monitor status (SWAP, Section 0049). Hunter et al. and Han both fail teach an AC power, DC voltage, and outdated message status fault.

Anderson et al. method for programmable telephone teaches an AC Power Status fault and a DC Voltage Status fault (Col. 2 lines 9-17 and 43-56). Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate an AC Power Status fault and a DC Voltage Status fault as taught by Anderson et al. into reporting a fault condition to the control unit as taught by Hunter et al. in view of Han network system in order to detect power faults while providing flexibility (Col. 2 lines 18-23).

Hunter et al., Han, and Anderson fail to teach an outdated message fault.

Sato et al. fault diagnosis testing teaches an outdated Message Status fault (Col. 3 lines 40-53).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate an outdated message fault as taught by Sato et al. into an AC Power Status fault and a DC Voltage Status fault as taught by Anderson et al. into reporting a fault condition to the control

unit as taught by Hunter et al. in view of Han network system in order to produce highly reliable test results (Col. 3 lines 56-61).

11. Claims 10 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hunter et al. (US Pat Appl# 2003/0069002) in view of Han (US Pat# 6,215,997) as applied to claims 6 and 9 above, and further in view of Dillon (US Pat Appl# 2004/0202166).

Regarding claim 10, Hunter et al. method for emergency notification content delivery in view of Han's technique for reporting faults of base station of digital cellular system teaches the limitations in claims 6 and 9. Hunter et al. and Han both fail to teach an acknowledgement message from the radio station.

Dillon's network system teaches providing a feedback signal indicating that the command was successfully executed by the radio station (Sections 0008-0009 and 0064).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate an acknowledgement message from the radio station as taught by Dillon into reporting a fault condition to the control unit as taught by Hunter et al. in view of Han network system in order to be aware of channel conditions (Section 0005).

Regarding claim 20, Hunter et al. in view of Han teaches the limitations in claims 16 and 19. Hunter et al. further teaches wherein each radio station of the plurality of radio stations 15, 17, and 18 (Fig. 1) comprises a transmitter for coupling a feedback signal 11a and 11b by way of the feedback loop from the radio station 15, 17, or 18

(Fig. 1) to the central control computer 12 (Fig. 1). Hunter et al. and Han fail to teach an acknowledgement message from the radio station.

Dillon teaches a feedback signal indicating that the command was successfully executed by the radio station (Sections 0008-0009 and 0064).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate an acknowledgement message from the radio station as taught by Dillon into reporting a fault condition to the control unit as taught by Hunter et al. in view of Han network system in order to be aware of channel conditions (Section 0005).

12. Claims 21 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hunter et al. (US Pat Appl# 2003/0069002) in view of Dillon (US Pat Appl# 2004/0202166).

Regarding claim 21, Hunter et al. system for emergency notification content delivery teaches a central control computer 12 (Fig. 1) generating a command (Section 0050); a plurality of radio stations coupled to receive the command from the central control computer 15, 17, and 18 (Fig. 1); a feedback loop 11a and 11b between each the radio station and the central control computer. Hunter et al. fails to teach a feedback loop from the radio station to the central control giving an acknowledgement signal.

Dillon's network system teaches a feedback signal coupled by way of the feedback loop from the radio station (network) to the central control computer (source

computer), the feedback signal indicating that the command was successfully executed by the radio station (Sections 0008-0009, 0064, 0145, and 0148).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate an acknowledgement message from the radio station as taught by Dillon into Hunter et al. network system in order to be aware of channel conditions (Section 0005).

Regarding claim 23, the combination including Hunter et al. teaches wherein each radio station 15, 17, and 18 (Fig. 1) of the plurality of radio stations comprises a receiver for receiving control signals from the central control computer 12 (Fig. 1, Sections 0049-0053).

13. Claims 22 and 24-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hunter et al. (US Pat Appl# 2003/0069002) in view of Dillon (US Pat Appl# 2004/0202166) and further in view of Han (US Pat# 6,215,997).

Regarding claim 22, Hunter et al. system for emergency notification content delivery in view of Dillon's network system teaches the limitations in claim 21. Hunter et al. and Dillon fail to teach a fault detection circuit.

Han's technique for reporting faults of base station of digital cellular system teaches wherein each radio station (base station) of the plurality of radio stations comprises a fault detection circuit (Col. 2 lines 39-45 and Col.4 lines 9-15).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate a fault detection circuit as taught by Han into an acknowledgement message from the radio

station as taught by Hunter et al. in view of Dillon network system in order to report faults more quickly (Col. 2 lines 29-31).

Regarding claim 24, Han further teaches a user notification signal generated by the radio station (base station) in response to the detection by the radio station of a fault (Col. 2 lines 39-45 and Col. 4 lines 9-15).

Regarding claim 25, the combination including Hunter et al. teaches transmitting messages by a plurality of methods from a group consisting of: sending an email (internet, Sections 0050-0051); sending a page (phone, Sections 0050-0051); calling a telephone number (phone, Sections 0050-0051); updating a web site (internet, Sections 0050-0051); and updating a database in the control unit 12 (Fig. 1).

14. Claims 26-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Eichsteadt (US Pat# 6,060,979) in view of Dop et al. (US Pat# 5,185,779) and further in view of Zellner et al. (US Pat Appl# 2004/0088345).

Regarding claim 26, Eichsteadt's call box teaches an interface (Fig. 8); a amplitude modulating transmitter 14 (Fig. 8, RF transmitter) that encodes information received through the interface using a carrier wave of constant frequency having a varying amplitude (Radio Frequency transmission); a controller 12 (Fig. 8) programmed to manage the information encoded onto the carrier wave (Col. 5 lines 1-19); and digital audio electronics (the audio storage assembly has digital messages col. 7 lines 52-57, therefore the controller unit processes digital signals and the signal from the handset is converted to a digital inputted signal into the controller) configured to accept an input from a local handset 24 (Fig. 8) and the controller 12 (Fig. 8); wherein the

controller 12 (Fig. 8) is located away from the amplitude modulating transmitter 14 (Fig. 8) and the digital audio electronics 24 and 20 (Fig. 8), and the controller is configured to transmit data (Col. 5 lines 1-19). Eichsteadt fails to teach a publicly switched network coupled to the interface and using a transmission control protocol and an internet protocol.

Dop et al. cellular alarm backup system teaches an interface (Fig. 7); a publicly switched network 132 (Fig. 7) coupled to the interface.

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate a publicly switched network coupled to the interface as taught by Dop et al. into Eichsteadt's call box interface in order to automatically prevent any prolonged lapse of time during an emergency (Col. 1 lines 49-57).

Eichsteadt and Dop et al. fail to teach a transmission control protocol and an internet protocol.

Zellner et al. access to IP-based emergency services teaches an interface (Fig. 6) using a transmission control protocol and an internet protocol (Sections 0031 and 0033-0034).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate a transmission control protocol and an internet protocol as taught by Zellner et al. into a publicly switched network coupled to the interface as taught by Dop et al. into Eichsteadt's call

box interface in order to offer an option of using the internet to transmit an emergency message (Section 0012).

Regarding claim 27, Eichsteadt further teaches wherein the digital audio electronics 24 and 20 (Fig. 8) are configured to receive messages expressed through a combination of tones (Col. 7 line 52-Col. 8 line 2).

Regarding claim 28, Eichsteadt further teaches wherein the digital audio electronics are further configured to receive messages through digital commands (through digital controller) (Col. 5 lines 1-19 and Col. 5 lines 41-59).

Regarding claim 29, Eichsteadt further teaches wherein the digital audio electronics are further configured to receive messages through digital commands (from digital controller (through digital controller) (Col. 5 lines 1-19 and Col. 5 lines 41-59).

Regarding claim 30, Dop et al. further teaches modulator and a demodulator that enables the controller to communicate across the publicly switched network (Fig. 2 and 3).

Regarding claim 31, Eichsteadt further teaches wherein the input comprises digitally encoded audio information (the audio storage assembly has digital messages col. 7 lines 52-57, therefore the controller unit processes digital signals and the signal from the handset is converted to a digital inputted signal into the controller).

Regarding claim 32, Eichsteadt further teaches wherein the input comprises a plurality of signals having frequencies in a range of perception of a human ear (Voice recordings and voice microphone, Col. 5 lines 1-19 and Col. 5 lines 41-59).

Regarding claim 33, Eichsteadt further teaches a frequency modulation transmitter 14 (Fig. 8) that encodes information received through the interface.

Regarding claim 34, Eichsteadt further teaches a synchronizing device 12 (Fig. 8) that coordinates a communication facilitated through the digital audio electronics 24 and 20 (Fig. 8) with a second communication occurring at a second location (broadcasting an emergency signal out of the antenna to base stations).

Regarding claim 35, Eichsteadt further teaches a synchronizing device 12 (Fig. 8) that matches a timing of a broadcast transmitted from the amplitude modulating transmitter (RF transmitter 14, fig. 8) with a second broadcast transmitted from a second amplitude modulating transmitter located away from the amplitude modulating transmitter (Col. 1 lines 14-17 and Col. 2 lines 12-29).

Regarding claim 36, Eichsteadt further teaches wherein the amplitude modulating transmitter 14 (Fig. 8) and the second amplitude modulating (base station or radio station, Col. 2 lines 12-29) transmitter broadcast at a common frequency (RF signals).

15. Claims 37 and 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Eichsteadt (US Pat# 6,060,979) in view of Dop et al. (US Pat# 5,185,779) and further in view of Zellner et al. (US Pat Appl# 2004/0088345) as applied to claims 26 and 35 above, and further in view of Fuchs et al. (US Pat Appl# 2005/0125152).

Regarding claim 37, Eichsteadt's call box in view of Dop et al. cellular alarm backup system and further in view of Zellner et al. access to IP-based emergency

services teaches the limitations in claims 26 and 35. Eichsteadt, Dop et al., and Zellner et al. fail to teach a sync signal.

Fuchs et al. locating position of a device teaches wherein the synchronizing device is configured to transmit a wireless sync signal (Sections 0074-0075).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate a sync signal as taught by Fuchs et al. into a transmission control protocol and an internet protocol as taught by Zellner et al. into a publicly switched network coupled to the interface as taught by Dop et al. into Eichsteadt's call box interface in order to improve accuracy, indoor penetration, acquisition time, and power consumption of the processing architecture and device (Section 0007).

Regarding claim 42, Zellner further teaches wherein the synchronizing device is configured to transmit a sync signal (Sections 0074-0075).

16. Claims 38-41 and 43-44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Eichsteadt (US Pat# 6,060,979) in view of Dop et al. (US Pat# 5,185,779).

Regarding claim 38, Eichsteadt's call box teaches an analog interface (Fig. 8); an amplitude modulating transmitter 14 (Fig. 8, RF transmitter) that encodes information received through the analog interface using a carrier wave of constant frequency having a varying amplitude (Radio Frequency transmission); a controller 12 (Fig. 8) programmed to manage the information encoded onto the carrier wave (Col. 5 lines 1-19) and synchronize a plurality of broadcasts (emergency signals sent to base stations

or radio stations, Col. 2 lines 12-29); and digital audio electronics (the audio storage assembly has digital messages col. 7 lines 52-57, therefore the controller unit processes digital signals and the signal from the handset is converted to a digital inputted signal into the controller) configured to accept an input from a local handset 24 (Fig. 8) and the controller 12 (Fig. 8); wherein the controller 12 (Fig. 8) is located away from the amplitude modulating transmitter 14 (Fig. 8). Eichsteadt fails to teach a publicly switched network coupled to the interface.

Dop et al. cellular alarm backup system teaches an interface (Fig. 7); a publicly switched network 132 (Fig. 7) coupled to the analog interface and a modulator and a demodulator that enables the controller to communicate across the publicly switched telephone network (Fig. 2 and 3).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate a publicly switched network coupled to the interface as taught by Dop et al. into Eichsteadt's call box interface in order to automatically prevent any prolonged lapse of time during an emergency (Col. 1 lines 49-57).

Regarding claim 39, Eichsteadt's call box teaches an analog interface (Fig. 8); a first amplitude modulating transmitter 14 (Fig. 8, RF transmitter) that encodes information received through the analog interface using a carrier wave of constant frequency having a varying amplitude (Radio Frequency transmission); a controller 12 (Fig. 8) programmed to manage the information encoded onto the carrier wave (Col. 5 lines 1-19); digital audio electronics (the audio storage assembly has digital messages

col. 7 lines 52-57, therefore the controller unit processes digital signals and the signal from the handset is converted to a digital inputted signal into the controller) configured to accept an input from a local handset 24 (Fig. 8) and the controller 12 (Fig. 8); a synchronizing device configured to synchronize a broadcast (emergency signals sent to base stations, Col. 2 lines 12-29) from the first amplitude modulating transmitter 14 (Fig. 8) with a second broadcast transmitted from a second amplitude modulating transmitter (Base station or radio station, Col. 2 lines 12-29); wherein the controller 12 (Fig. 8) is located away from the amplitude modulating transmitter 14 (Fig. 8) and the digital audio electronics 20 and 24 (Fig. 8), and the first amplitude modulating transmitter 14 (Fig. 8) and the second amplitude modulating transmitter are configured to transmit highway advisories (Col. 1 lines 14-17 and Col. 1 line 63-Col. 2 line 29).

Eichsteadt fails to teach a publicly switched network coupled to the interface.

Dop et al. cellular alarm backup system teaches an analog interface (Fig. 7); a publicly switched network 132 (Fig. 7) coupled to the analog interface and a modulator and a demodulator that enables the controller to communicate across the publicly switched telephone network (Fig. 2 and 3).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate a publicly switched network coupled to the interface as taught by Dop et al. into Eichsteadt's call box interface in order to automatically prevent any prolonged lapse of time during an emergency (Col. 1 lines 49-57).

Regarding claim 40, the combination including Eichsteadt teaches wherein the first amplitude modulating transmitter 14 (Fig. 8) is located away from the second amplitude modulating transmitter (base station or radio station).

Regarding claim 41, the combination including Dop et al. teaches wherein in the modulator and the demodulator enables the controller to communicate across the publicly switched telephone network in a serial format (Fig. 2 and 3).

Regarding claim 43, the combination including Eichsteadt teaches wherein the controller 12 (Fig. 8) is programmed to monitor the publicly switched telephone network (hard wire link, col. 1 lines 14-25), the amplitude modulating transmitter 14 (Fig. 8), the controller 12 (Fig. 8), the digital audio electronics 20 or 24 (Fig. 8), the modulator and the demodulator 14 (transceiver, Fig. 8), and the synchronizing device (broadcast, Col. 2 lines 12-29).

Regarding claim 44, the combination including Eichsteadt teaches wherein the controller 12 (Fig. 8) comprises a computer (digital audio files from 20 of fig. 8).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Andrew Wendell whose telephone number is 571-272-0557. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30-5 M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Curtis Kuntz can be reached on 571-272-7499. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Andrew Wendell

Patent Examiner

Date: 2/2/2006

Duc Nguyen
DUC NGUYEN
PRIMARY EXAMINER

ASW